

20020921.ba v03_n396.bam.20020921

>From ???@??? Sat Sep 21 20:25:45 2002 -0500
Message-Id: <200209220125.g8M1Pbhw006437@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Sat, 21 Sep 2002 20:25:14 CDT
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 3396

BOATANCHORS Digest 3396

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Lightning.. my \$.02
by "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
- 2) Re: Lightning.. my \$.02
by David Jordan <wa3gin@erols.com>
- 3) Re: Lightning protection for open-wire lines?
by Richard Loken <richardlo@devax.admin.athabascau.ca>
- 4) More on silicones
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
- 5) WTB manual for Eldico SBA-1 ssb adapter
by <plmills@attglobal.net>
- 6) GI 3-ring binders?
by "Marty's Refl. Drop" <polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
- 7) GI 3-ring binders?
by "Rhett T. George" <rtg@ee.duke.edu>
- 8) Re: GI 3-ring binders?
by "Roger Dillon" <rdillontx@attbi.com>
- 9) Lightning protection for open-wire lines?
by Roy Morgan <roy.morgan@nist.gov>
- 10) Re: Lightning protection for open-wire lines?
by jackiv@juno.com
- 11) sinking in silicone
by third Eric <ejones@hiwaay.net>
- 12) NCL-2000 help
by "Joseph W. Pinner" <kc5ijdb@bellsouth.net>
- 13) Re: NCL-2000 screen current problem
by "James C. Garland" <4cx250b@muohio.edu>
- 14) rca #845 Tube
by Robert Kemp <rkemp@mr.net>
- 15) TV Tubes
by Robert Kemp <rkemp@mr.net>
- 16)
by "jmlromuald" <jmlromuald@worldnet.att.net>
- 17) Want to unsubscribe
by "jmlromuald" <jmlromuald@worldnet.att.net>
- 18)

by "jmlromuald" <jmlromuald@worldnet.att.net>

Message-ID: <3D89E046.EEAE669C@lobo.net>
Date: Thu, 19 Sep 2002 08:34:06 -0600
From: "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Lightning.. my \$.02
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Let's face it, there's nothing practical that I can do to protect my antennas and cables and equipment from a direct strike, wherein a current of tens of thousands of amperes is looking for a path to ground. Of course, if I unscrew the PL 259 and move it away from the equipment, I will protect the equipment..

Perhaps a commercial grounding system with multiple grounding and a huge, high ampere switch and massive conductors might take a strike and survive. Electric utilities do a fair job with disconnects, ground shields (the ground wire at the top of the transmission towers, etc.).

I do believe that the gas discharge arrestors and the vacuum relay mentioned in postings here, would simply vaporize with a direct hit.

What IS possible to do is prevent static buildup on the antenna and its cable to the equipment. Grounding a system when it is not in use will keep the charge from building, as will the gas discharge arrestors... even a 10k 2w resistor will bleed a static charge before it can build.

I think that a hefty static charge will wipe out a sand-state front end before the gas tube fires; maybe even a 6AK5. Remember the NE-1s across the antenna terminal in the BC-312s, 348s... boy, that's faith (I think they glow at 70 volts).

Here in Albuquerque I have put a scope across my coax on a wimpy 30M dipole and seen peaks over 200 volts in the summer with a dry wind present. Place a 10k 2w resistor across the line, and the voltage never gets started... and the resistor doesn't affect the performance of the antenna.

I use a remote relay switch box that I made (QST AUG 97) and use the normally closed relay contacts to ground (to the best ground I could establish) both the antennas and the coax to the shack, knowing this will prevent static buildup from wind and also from a nearby strike, but do nothing for a direct strike on an antenna.

Herb Rosenthal W5AN

Message-ID: <3D89E5F8.AFB56EC9@erols.com>
Date: Thu, 19 Sep 2002 10:58:01 -0400
From: David Jordan <wa3gin@erols.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Lightning.. my \$.02
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I like the way this guy thinks...

I've used 2.5mh chokes across dipole elements and beam driven elements and the spark plug deally gapped at .001. Subjectively speaking I've had no issues with lightning. Prior to the spark plugs being installed I could watch the static jumping across the coil windings on my tuner which was connected to 150ft of open wire line and a full size 160m dipole. In fact some significant voltage and current made it into the tuner because one panel of the cash shows a melted spot prior to installing the spark plugs. One summer I had to replace the feed line three times prior to installing the spark plugs. I'd come home and find little white insulators all over the back yard and melted pieces of copper wire. Since installing the spark plugs the problem has become a non-issue! Go figure.

I prefer draining the the charge rather than grouding the antenna...but there are always at least two schools of thought on most topics and with this topic and this group...I imagine the points of view could be greater than two.

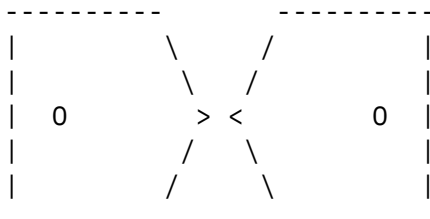
"Herbert M. Rosenthal" wrote:

> Let's face it, there's nothing practical that I can do to protect my antennas
> and cables and equipment from a direct strike, wherein a current of tens of
> thousands of amperes is looking for a path to ground. Of course, if I unscrew
> the PL 259 and move it away from the equipment, I will protect the equipment..
>
> Perhaps a commercial grounding system with multiple grounding and a huge, high
> ampere switch and massive conductors might take a strike and survive. Electric
> utilities do a fair job with disconnects, ground shields (the ground wire at the
> top of the transmission towers, etc.).
>
> I do believe that the gas discharge arrestors and the vacuum relay mentioned in
> postings here, would simply vaporize with a direct hit.
>

> What IS possible to do is prevent static buildup on the antenna and its cable to
> the equipment. Grounding a system when it is not in use will keep the charge
> from building, as will the gas discharge arrestors... even a 10k 2w resistor
> will bleed a static charge before it can build.
>
> I think that a hefty static charge will wipe out a sand-state front end before
> the gas tube fires; maybe even a 6AK5. Remember the NE-1s across the antenna
> terminal in the BC-312s, 348s... boy, that's faith (I think they glow at 70
> volts).
>
> Here in Albuquerque I have put a scope across my coax on a wimpy 30M dipole and
> seen peaks over 200 volts in the summer with a dry wind present. Place a 10k 2w
> resistor across the line, and the voltage never gets started... and the resistor
> doesn't affect the performance of the antenna.
>
> I use a remote relay switch box that I made (QST AUG 97) and use the normally
> closed relay contacts to ground (to the best ground I could establish) both the
> antennas and the coax to the shack, knowing this will prevent static buildup
> from wind and also from A nearby strike, but do nothing for a direct strike on
> an antenna.
> Herb Rosenthal W5AN

Date: Thu, 19 Sep 2002 11:07:57 -0600 (MDT)
From: Richard Loken <richardlo@devax.admin.athabasca.ca>
Subject: Re: Lightning protection for open-wire lines?
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id:
<Pine.PMDF.3.95.1020919105830.543219928A-1000000@devax.admin.athabasca.ca>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

A common method for open line used to be a home made spark gap where the feed
line was fixed to a ceramic standoff and a second standoff was placed nearby
for the ground connection and then pieces of flat metal would be cut to fit
with a point cut in each side and the spark gap set appropriately - the voltage
required to jump an given air gap is documented.



this is pretty easy to make with simple tools and available materials and the

spark gap is adjustable.

Richard Loken VE6BSV, Systems Programmer - VMS
Athabasca University
Athabasca, Alberta Canada
** richardlo@admin.athabascau.ca **

Message-ID: <00ba01c26072\$d5fc1180\$cc5362d8@naxs.com>
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: More on silicones
Date: Fri, 20 Sep 2002 02:56:22 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Eric, N4TGC, wrote:

> FWIW, silicone glass-sealer does not ever fully harden -
> it's designed to flow into cracks and remain flexible
> "forever". Somebody try it and tell us what they think -
> I mistakenly used it to seal an outdoor outlet cover, and
> two years later, had to dig it off and re-do it with
> regular Si glue, as the Si glass-sealer oozed down the
> vinyl and attracted dirt!

The silicone glass sealer should cure much like all the other silicones. The finished material may be slightly more flexible but it should not run. I suspect the outlet cover may have been sealed too well.

Silicone polymers are made from long-chain poly-methyl-siloxane oils as the monomer. To produce the rubber-like finished material, these chains are cross-linked in various fashions. In most two-part resins, a free radical catalyst such as benzoyl peroxide is added to oxidize some of the side groups in the monomer chain to establish the cross links. In the single part resins, vinyl or other chemical groups are incorporated into the siloxane structure. Depending on what these groups are, exposure of the monomer to moisture in the air (or oxygen or sometimes to heat or another chemical catalyst in specialized resins) causes these groups to react and cross-link the monomer chains.

The problem Eric describes happens when the resin is called on to seal in a deep section or when the part being sealed

is already almost airtight. In this case, the resin reacts deep enough that moisture cannot diffuse through the cured resin any longer. Without the moisture getting in, the resin no longer polymerizes (cross-links). This is why when you leave the cap off the tube of silicone sealer, you can often pry out the plug of cured material to find uncured resin underneath. Likewise the chemicals released by the cross-linking (usually acetic acid but alcohols and amines are released by other silicones) cannot diffuse out of the polymer beyond this depth. These chemicals can be corrosive to metals nearby which is why the two-part resins which do not release such chemicals are preferred in electronic applications. The maximum cure depth for most common silicone caulks is about a centimeter.

I suspect in Eric's case that if the cover already sealed well, the resin left inside would not cure further, leaving it in the unpolymerized state. But reading his description again, it is also possible that the uncured resin was a low viscosity variety and that it might not cling to vertical surfaces well.

Note that the viscosity of the monomer has little to do with the finished properties of the cured polymer. Many silicone potting compounds pour almost like water, but cure to a rubber that is less flexible than the typical bathtub caulk. The more sites on the silicone oil chain backbone that cross-link, the more rigid the finished polymer will be.

So unless you use a two-part, low-viscosity silicone potting resin, trying to force much resin between a tube base and the tube is a lesson in futility. The conventional one tube sealers are too thick to be forced into the void space deeply, and they will not cure properly even if you do. Smearing just a little around the top of the tube base and spreading it with your finger is generally adequate. It should easily cure in 24 hours with normal relative humidity. It should never be forced low enough in the base to contact the pins or tube leads anyway, so worrying about the electrical conductivity is not too important. If you should use so much as to flood the pins, you will increase the tubes's interelectrode capacitances usually creating some interesting symptoms at higher frequencies.

As to Eric's comments about epoxy resins, I believe he must be using the 5-minute variety. This cures to a hard,

brittle polymer. All-in-all, I have never found much use for the 5-minute epoxy. The conventional 24-hour stuff is typically stronger and far more flexible and tough when cured. This is what I have used with a good many receiving tubes without a single problem. I have generally used the high temperature silicones for small transmitting tubes and large audio output tubes.

73, Dr. Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

Message-ID: <003301c2608e\$26ad0150\$5bf0400c@W5BVB>
From: <plmills@attglobal.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: WTB manual for Eldico SBA-1 ssb adapter
Date: Fri, 20 Sep 2002 05:11:55 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I've got the adapter working but am still in need of a manual of copy for the Eldico SBA-1 ssb receiving adapter. If you can help, please e-mail me.

thanks,
Phil

Date: Fri, 20 Sep 2002 09:05:19 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Marty's Refl. Drop" <polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
Message-Id: <200209201305.JAA01337@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: GI 3-ring binders?

I've searched from the shores of Montezuma to the Halls of Tripoli for these odd-pitched things.

Read one Office Depot

Other than re-punching each TM, is there another way to address this puzzle?

Thanks

Marty

--> hear BC-223 on 80M during the CX 9-22 ~9P - <http://qsl.asti.net/CX> <--

From: "Rhett T. George" <rtg@ee.duke.edu>
Date: Fri, 20 Sep 2002 09:51:40 -0400 (EDT)
Message-Id: <200209201351.g8KDpeP10299@atlantic.ee.duke.edu>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: GI 3-ring binders?

- Greetings -

Marty's question about finding these odd-pitched things leaves me with the question, "What is the nature of the odd pitch?" Or, "If one of these these odd-pitched things bites me, how shall I recognize it."

73 Rhett - KE4HIH

Message-ID: <010701c260cf\$b915b6e0\$d5ebed0c@attbi.com>
From: "Roger Dillon" <rdillontx@attbi.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: GI 3-ring binders?
Date: Fri, 20 Sep 2002 13:01:17 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

In the USAF during the '60's, we used those ACCO binders with the fiberboard covers for two holes, and those telescoping screw/nut whichamacallits and cheap fiberboard covers for three holers.

73

Roger
N5PGH

----- Original Message -----

From: "Marty's Refl. Drop" <polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Sent: Friday, September 20, 2002 8:05 AM
Subject: GI 3-ring binders?

>

> I've searched from the shores of Montezuma to the Halls of Tripoli
> for these odd-pitched things.

>

> Read one Office Depot

>

> Other than re-punching each TM, is there another way to address this puzzle?

>
> Thanks
>
> Marty
>
> --> hear BC-223 on 80M during the CX 9-22 ~9P - <http://qsl.asti.net/CX>
<--
>
>

Message-Id: <5.0.0.25.2.20020920165344.03020270@mailserver.nist.gov>
Date: Fri, 20 Sep 2002 17:14:55 -0400
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Roy Morgan <roy.morgan@nist.gov>
Subject: Lightning protection for open-wire lines?
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

>From: John Poulton <jp@cs.unc.edu>
>Subject: Lightning protection for open-wire lines?
>
>I'm in the process of designing a lightning bulkhead for a new shack.
>PolyPhaser makes nice lightning protection devices for coaxial lines,
>but what's the best thing to do for open-wire lines and for single-ended
>feeds, such as long-wires and inverted L's?

John,

Here are my experience and ideas;

1) I sent Polyphaser an email on this some time ago and they said they do not make anything for ladder lines, and had no other advice. Too bad. I believe your concern about their coax suppressors and breakdown voltage is very valid. Remember to multiply the peak voltage on a line (any line) by the SWR to estimate the actual possible peak voltage. We run ladder lines at high SWR's routinely partly because that is what they are good at!

2) I did locate on the web at least one company which makes equipment for broadcast stations, but the stuff looks very expensive.. so I did not pursue it at all.

3) "The WIREMAN" makes a ladder line protector that consists of two lawn mower spark plugs in a metal strap with appropriate connection and grounding parts.. the cost is modest at about \$20. This seems to be the cheapest, most readily available solution to the problem. We could be

tempted to make one ourself, but it would be yet another project and his are off the shelf. I have no well-founded ideas on how well the thing would work. (My guess is that nothing will help you in the case of a direct hit.) Here is his web address: <<http://www.thewireman.com/index.shtml>> The thing is his product numbers 878 and 878B, is priced at \$19.95, and is shown at:
<<http://www.thewireman.com/prodpix5.html>>

4) Older handbooks (both the ARRL and the "west coast handbook") show how to make a spark gap protector out of bar stock and standoff insulators. This is a fine thing but involves metal, drills, and insulators that may not be readily at hand. The gap in such a thing is open to the weather if mounted outside, and could dangerous to kids and animals if they were able to get near it.. This applies to the WireMan device, too.

I look forward to any other ideas that appear on the list, especially since soon I will be running higher power here to my ladder-line-fed zepp.

Roy

- Roy Morgan, K1LKY since 1959 - Keep 'em Glowing!
7130 Panorama Drive, Derwood MD 20855
Home: 301-330-8828 Work: Voice: 301-975-3254, Fax: 301-948-6213
roy.morgan@nist.gov --

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: boatanchors@theporch.com
Date: Fri, 20 Sep 2002 19:05:58 -0500
Subject: Re: Lightning protection for open-wire lines?
Message-ID: <20020920.192222.2528.15.jackiv@juno.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
From: jackiv@juno.com

I would like to put forth a suggestion.

As we know lightning is usually a very fast rise pulse. Just a small inductance will divert the pulse to another lower inductance path. If we were to bring the open wire line to a terminal or a ground point outside the shack a few feet, , put the spark gap/s there and from that point feed the line into the house. This would in effect put the ground point outside the shack and have a separate "lightning" ground. This could add quite a large inductance to a fast rise pulse such as our heaven sent bolt.

As you might think that I have done some study in the area- a pulse

called EMP form a nuclear device.
let the comments begin.
jack jackiv@juno.com

On Fri, 20 Sep 2002 17:14:55 -0400 Roy Morgan <roy.morgan@nist.gov>
writes:

>
> >From: John Poulton <jp@cs.unc.edu>
> >Subject: Lightning protection for open-wire lines?
> >
> >I'm in the process of designing a lightning bulkhead for a new
> shack.
> >PolyPhaser makes nice lightning protection devices for coaxial
> lines,
> >but what's the best thing to do for open-wire lines and for
> single-ended
> >feeds, such as long-wires and inverted L's?
>
>
> John,
>
> Here are my experience and ideas;
>
> 1) I sent Polyphaser an email on this some time ago and they said
> they do
> not make anything for ladder lines, and had no other advice. Too
> bad. I
> believe your concern about their coax suppressors and breakdown
> voltage is
> very valid. Remember to multiply the peak voltage on a line (any
> line) by
> the SWR to estimate the actual possible peak voltage. We run ladder
> lines
> at high SWR's routinely partly because that is what they are good
> at!
>
> 2) I did locate on the web at least one company which makes
> equipment for
> broadcast stations, but the stuff looks very expensive.. so I did
> not
> pursue it at all.
>
> 3) "The WIREMAN" makes a ladder line protector that consists of two
> lawn
> mower spark plugs in a metal strap with appropriate connection and
> grounding parts.. the cost is modest at about \$20. This seems to be
> the
> cheapest, most readily available solution to the problem. We could

> be
> tempted to make one ourself, but it would be yet another project and
> his
> are off the shelf. I have no well-founded ideas on how well the
> thing
> would work. (My guess is that nothing will help you in the case of
> a
> direct hit.) Here is his web address:
> <<http://www.thewireman.com/index.shtml>>
> The thing is his product numbers 878 and 878B, is priced at \$19.95,
> and is
> shown at:
> <<http://www.thewireman.com/prodpix5.html>>
>
> 4) Older handbooks (both the ARRL and the "west coast handbook") show
> how
> to make a spark gap protector out of bar stock and standoff
> insulators. This is a fine thing but involves metal, drills, and
> insulators that may not be readily at hand. The gap in such a thing
> is
> open to the weather if mounted outside, and could dangerous to kids
> and
> animals if they were able to get near it.. This applies to the
> WireMan
> device, too.
>
> I look forward to any other ideas that appear on the list,
> especially since
> soon I will be running higher power here to my ladder-line-fed
> zepp.
>
> Roy
>
>
> - Roy Morgan, K1LKY since 1959 - Keep 'em Glowing!
> 7130 Panorama Drive, Derwood MD 20855
> Home: 301-330-8828 Work: Voice: 301-975-3254, Fax: 301-948-6213
> roy.morgan@nist.gov --
>
>
>

Date: Fri, 20 Sep 2002 22:44:59 -0500 (CDT)
Message-Id: <v03007801b9b14bbf053b@[216.180.65.13]>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

From: third Eric <ejones@hiwaay.net>
Subject: sinking in silicone

de N4TGC Eric

The mystery deepens ... the non-hardening Si glass sealer was used outside, in two places. It was applied externally, sealing the joint along the top and two vertical sides but not the bottom of PVC outlet covers, in direct contact with Dutchlap vinyl siding. I routinely use Si glue for this, but I've fortunately never used glass sealer on anyone else's house!

One outlet is in direct sunlight during the afternoon; the other only during the early AM and PM. Both can get rained on, and both oozed the same. I think I still have some of the same material in the same brand; I should conduct an experiment ...

Good info there, Barry, multi danko. I always learn something from you ... e

From: "Joseph W. Pinner" <kc5ijd@bellsouth.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: NCL-2000 help
Date: Sat, 21 Sep 2002 09:42:36 -0400
Message-Id: <20020921134236.13825@mail.bellsouth.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Well guys, I need some help.

My NCL-2000 started blowing its breaker immediately upon keying this morning. The screen current seems to pin the meter immediately.

I cannot find my diagram, yet.

But tell me, does this seem like a shorted screen grid to you? Or a shorted screen bypass?

Joseph Pinner +
818 Hill Street
Kingston, TN 37763

KC5IJD / NNNOPHR

kc5ijd@sprintmail.com or kc5ijd@bellsouth.net

Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20020921112210.02ed5eb8@admin.muohio.edu>
Date: Sat, 21 Sep 2002 11:22:47 -0400

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: "James C. Garland" <4cx250b@muohio.edu>
Subject: Re: NCL-2000 screen current problem
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

My NCL-2000 started blowing its breaker immediately upon keying this morning. The screen current seems to pin the meter immediately. But tell me, does this seem like a shorted screen grid to you? Or a shorted screen bypass?

Joseph Pinner +
818 Hill Street
Kingston, TN 37763

Hi Joe,

It could be a shorted tube or screen bypass cap, but it might also be a bias problem. My manual's circuit diagram shows the screen voltage being applied to the 8122s through a set of contacts on the antenna relay. It does not show the bias voltage tied through the antenna relay, but I believe that to be an error. I think both the bias and screen voltage are switched via the antenna relay. If the bias supply fails, the screen current will soar when the antenna relay closes. I'd pull the tubes, power up the the amp, and measure the bias voltage. It should be about 85V (negative) when the antenna relay is off, and about 35 V (negative) when it is closed. If the screen bypass caps are shorted, you'lll pin the screen current meter, even with the tubes pulled.

73,

Jim Garland W8ZR

Message-ID: <3D8CB999.90804@mr.net>
Date: Sat, 21 Sep 2002 13:25:29 -0500
From: Robert Kemp <rkemp@mr.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: rca #845 Tube
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Anyone have an interest in this tube. It's a new RCA #845!
Some kind of power amplifier tube I believe.
Bob.

Message-ID: <3D8CBBCB.7080206@mr.net>
Date: Sat, 21 Sep 2002 13:34:51 -0500
From: Robert Kemp <rkemp@mr.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: TV Tubes
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Have a batch of old TV tubes...17 and 22 volt units! Any
want's for some?
Bob

Message-ID: <002001c261d4\$f0efbec0\$22ea7618@ce1.client2.attbi.com>
From: "jmlromuald" <jmlromuald@worldnet.att.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject:
Date: Sat, 21 Sep 2002 20:11:10 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="-----_NextPart_000_001D_01C261AB.07271960"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----=_NextPart_000_001D_01C261AB.07271960
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

unsubscribe boatanchors

-----=_NextPart_000_001D_01C261AB.07271960
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* * * * *
* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- *
* This post contains a forbidden message format *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
* Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* * * * *

-----=_NextPart_000_001D_01C261AB.07271960--

Message-ID: <003a01c261d6\$2b1fdffc0\$22ea7618@ce1.client2.attbi.com>
From: "jmlromuald" <jmlromuald@worldnet.att.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Want to unsubscribe

Date: Sat, 21 Sep 2002 20:19:58 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="-----=_NextPart_000_0037_01C261AC.41913620"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----=_NextPart_000_0037_01C261AC.41913620
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

unsubscribe "boatanchors"

-----=_NextPart_000_0037_01C261AC.41913620
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* * * * *
* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- *
* This post contains a forbidden message format *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
* Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* * * * *

-----=_NextPart_000_0037_01C261AC.41913620--

Message-ID: <004301c261d6\$9dcdc8c0\$22ea7618@ce1.client2.attbi.com>
From: "jmlromuald" <jmlromuald@worldnet.att.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: <jmlromuald@attbi.com>
Subject:
Date: Sat, 21 Sep 2002 20:23:10 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="-----=_NextPart_000_0040_01C261AC.B4377E00"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----=_NextPart_000_0040_01C261AC.B4377E00
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

unsubscribe "boatanchors"

-----=_NextPart_000_0040_01C261AC.B4377E00
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* * * * *
* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- *
* This post contains a forbidden message format *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
* Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* * * * *

-----=_NextPart_000_0040_01C261AC.B4377E00--

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 3396
